

Identity and fundraising

1325 Learning Event for Women Leaders

November 2015



Mother Darfur should flourish

*The problems among us are not a talk of nobility
We strife with others but life does not last for ever
Let us build Darfur, the region we love*

*O young people!
Beat racism and unite your word with truth and sincerity
Let us build and reconstruct Darfur, early with pure hearts
Let us allow mother Darfur to flourish*

*O Ma-aza! o Mardiya!
Let us cultivate the valley's saplings with axes and spades
Let us allow mother Darfur to flourish*

*O our people of native administration!
Unite Darfur's tribes with no racism
Let us allow mother Darfur to flourish*

Zahra Zareba

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Identity and fundraising for the Women's Alliance for Peacebuilding in Darfur

The third learning event, in November 2015, was not only about learning but it was also a meeting between VOND and WAP-Darfur to discuss the way forward. Three members of VOND, including the president, were present. For that reason, the third learning event started with a social gathering on the evening of 14th November.

A few poems and songs on peace in Darfur were presented (see the title page and the box below)

GREAT DARFUR

*Darfur is great and strong with her people
All races of Darfur were united and equal
But today it changed because the people lost their sense
Together we grew our agriculture and together we milked our cattle
Together we nurtured our cattle,
Together goodness prevailed in our urban and rural areas
When we were in the open, the cooking fire sparkled among us
Where Zahra sang and Hawaya ululated
My son was your son; we lived together in yearning and sharing our food.*

Sumia Mohamed Abdalla

1 Day 1: Identity

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The training started on the 15th of November. Annette Bool introduced herself as the chair of VOND, and welcomed the ladies. She used to visit Sudan often for other assignments and therefore she joined VOND. She is specialized in education and development studies and she is also good in supporting projects and obtaining funds. Joke Oranje introduced herself as board member of VOND and expert in proposal writing and report writing. The purpose of her training sessions in this event would be to empower the women of WAP-Darfur and to make their good work on UNSCR 1325 sustainable. Mekka Abdelgabar needs no introduction anymore, as she has been working with the ladies for many years already.

Joke takes the lead of the day: a variety of techniques on proposal writing and reporting are to be trained. First the starting position of each organisation and of WAP-Darfur as a coalition has to be established. In order to find out about each participant organisation, we started with a small benchmarking exercise; to find out about the situation of WAP-Darfur, we organize an open space exercise; then, we start to explore our common vision by a drawing exercise. At the end, we agree on the programme for the next days.

1.1 Benchmarking

One method of benchmarking is to stand in a room and make rows according to a specific characteristic. The participants were asked to stand in a row according to their age; from the eldest to the youngest. Then, it was asked to stand in a row according to the age of their organizations. As this went smoothly, the participants were asked to group according to their region.

It took a while to determine the positions, as some participants have organisations that have work in more than one region. So a discussion started on partnerships. What does a partnership mean in the work? On partnership, the following examples were given:

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- u Sumia praised the support by Sabrin; she said; when I was in South Darfur I approached the donor organizations for support with no luck, but when I failed to rent an office, Sabrin hosted my organization in her office. Despite the fact that we are working from 2006 to date, we established women centres with funding from the state and the UNAMID, and we implemented other activities for the empowerment of women, but we failed to secure sustainability of our programs; Sabrin supported us on how to find donors.
- u Zahara Zareba stated that Aziza Kinein always shares information with her; when she finds projects or calls for funds she always contacts me whereby I submit my proposal together with her proposal and she helps me a lot. I thank Aziza because she is the one who introduced me to the work of VOND and to Mekka.
- u VOND provided us with the support and coordination with regard to the UNSC resolution 1325; we have chosen the organization Golub El-Rahma from the other side of the valley in Geneina to join this work because they have no accessibility to the support by the donor organizations.
- u Our organization is the biggest in the area, we executed a wide range of projects; we organized workshops on UNSCR1325 with the support of VOND; we introduced the resolution upwards to the officials and downwards to the grassroots in our area. In answering the question of whether they still need support from the big organizations she said; yes we need their support because they are more advanced in this field.
- u We are working hard and with VOND's support we succeeded in bringing funds to implement some of our programs.
- u We did not apply for funding from the big organizations due to lack of communication, but we intend to create a link with them.

Then, Joke asked to make a row according to the income of the organisations. The issue was too complicated and it was not possible, to make a straight row. So it was tried to make groups: who received funding and who didn't for this year; the participants were grouped according to the obtained fund from; less than 100 dollars to more. **3**

As the participants hesitated, the trainer explained that it is important to know what the situation of each organisation is. Project writing for small organisations is different from proposal writing of larger organisations. An organisation grows well if it builds up capacity to manage projects gradually. It was commented that acting small will never bring growth at all. Then, Joke asked about the projects they intend to implement in 2016. The group listed about 30 projects accordingly. The following question was whether there is an available fund for these projects? The answer was that some of these projects are already funded, some are pending and others are not sent or not funded. It was asked who is writing or has written these projects; the majority referred to the project manager in the organization, others hire an outsider to write for them. The questioning went on: if they do not write projects themselves, what is it that the need to learn? There are two different skills to be trained: either to learn fundraising policies, i.e., the management aspects of writing the project proposals, or to learn the art of writing proposals which needs writing skills.

The exercise was concluded by the question who would be really willing to learn to write projects, and who would like to know more about fundraising policies. Most participant choose the latter, but the meaning of it remained inconclusive

1.2 Open Space

Open Space is a methodology to share concerns among people with different backgrounds and beliefs, without taking decisions on what is the best view. It was decided to form a circle of chairs and to talk about concerns about WAP Darfur. Anyone could share concerns – the others would just listen. No arguing, no blaming. The leader of the exercise would intervene if that would happen.

- u Joke starts. She expressed VOND's willingness to help in the establishment of the alliance.

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- ∪ Mekka adds: our goal is to support the women of Darfur in terms of peace building and development and therefore we are concerned with the registration of the alliance. The registration of the WAP-Darfur was initiated in December 2013 and the process is still going on. There are obstacles from HAC's officials hindering the registration, HAC's requirements are changing. WAP-Darfur should be registered in order to translate our vision into reality.
- ∪ Others add: Does WAP-Darfur have the capacity to develop as a strong Alliance that can connect all members? Most of the answers are positive; others hesitate due to the slow process of registering the alliance. Registration is the most serious concern for all of the participants. It should be given the utmost priority.
- ∪ Concern is expressed about the lack of transparency in terms of sharing information and decision making especially on how to utilize the opportunities. For instance, choosing of the participation for the assignment for the conference in the Netherlands and for the journey to South Africa, both were not communicated with the group.
- ∪ Other serious concerns are about the membership of WAP-Darfur in terms of; a) the members who either quit WAP Darfur or, b) threatened to be dismissed while, c) others tell stories outside WAP concerning the members of WAP and VOND and, d) sometimes spreading rumours or, e) press false accusations to the security officers.
- ∪ One concern from the participants is the fact that the donors mostly support the big organizations; therefore the registration of the network is essential for dealing with funding institutions. Aziza stated that they need support in order to implement their projects and to enhance the role of women.
- ∪ Nawal expressed the necessity of activating the UNSCR1325, and the need for a coherent body to connect their organizations.
- ∪ Another concern is about the miserable situation of the Darfuri women in the IDP camps, drastic solutions must be found to put an end to their sufferings, is it possible that WAP-Darfur and VOND can do something about this matter?
- ∪ Other concerns are about the situation of women who are at the decision making positions; there is a considerable gap between these women leaders and the women at the grassroots level. The Sudanese National Action Plan for UNSCR1325 does not include this matter, and that is one of the mistakes in the plan, but we must contain such problems and work to advocate for the plan and to commit the government to implement the UNSCR 1325.
- ∪ Moreover many of the participants expressed their need to learn how to write project proposals and to write reports on their work.
- ∪ Annette expressed her worries about the load of work on Mekka; she works hard and diligently and we are expecting her to solve all of the problems, we must help to reduce that burden.
- ∪ There is concern about the publication on members of WAP Darfur as peace makers¹. Some of the ladies disagree with the content of their stories; others are really worried about the dissemination of the stories without correction. Their worries are because of some facts in these stories that might create problems in the future.
- ∪ Mekka explains that this is a draft and without their consent for content or publishing nothing will be done².

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1.3 Main topics for fundraising

On request of the participants, Joke summarizes the main topics for fundraising in a graphic.

The project proposal is a process roughly follows the logic illustrated below in steps:

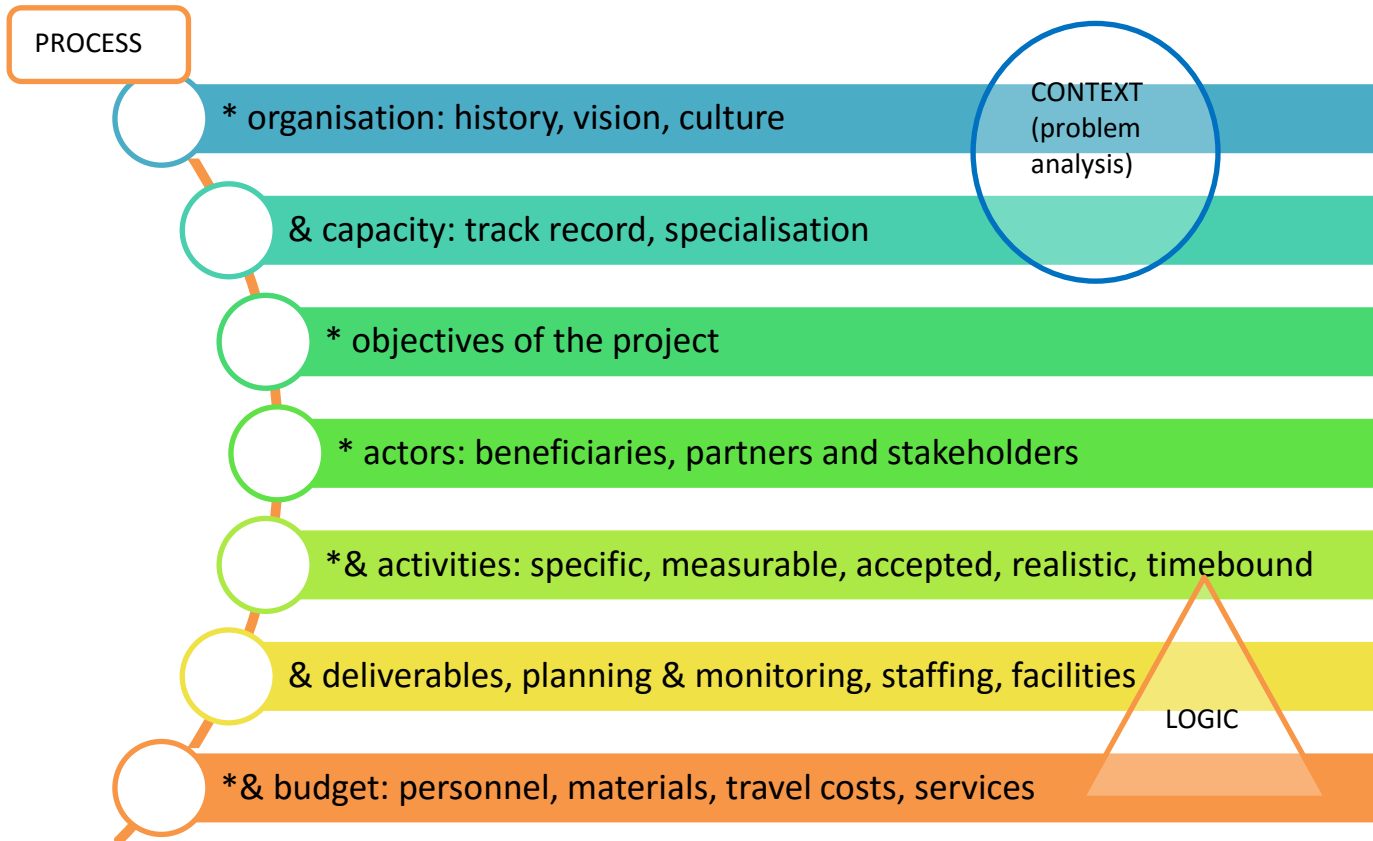
¹ The draft booklets (composed by VOND, based on the stories in the first learning event), were distributed for correction on the first day.

² All of them gave consent afterwards to use their photos and promised to make the necessary corrections. The reaction of the women on this matter brings some concerns on the trust among the participants which might still be a reflection of the tribal conflicts in Darfur.

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Codes: * = Fundraising policy; & = Project formulation



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Along with fundraising policies goes the formulation of a monitoring and evaluation system when you implement the project. When the project is large, a risk assessment may be required.

2 Day 2: Partnership

Annette Bool started this day by referring to the partnership between VOND and WAP-Darfur. As some concerns were shared in the Open Space the day before, it would be a good moment to do a SWOT-exercise defining Strengths and Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats for WAP Darfur today. Another partnership is between WAP-Darfur and UNAMID, with whom a meeting is scheduled today.

2.1 Vision development by drawing

As a preparation for fundraising policies, a vision exercise will be done through drawing. The participants are asked to draw their perspective on WAP-Darfur. They are asked to imagine the alliance as strong and connected in five years from now.

Below are some examples of the drawings. The alliance was represented as trees, mountains, rivers, shining sun, waving hands, etc. They express the idea that the people are unable to communicate

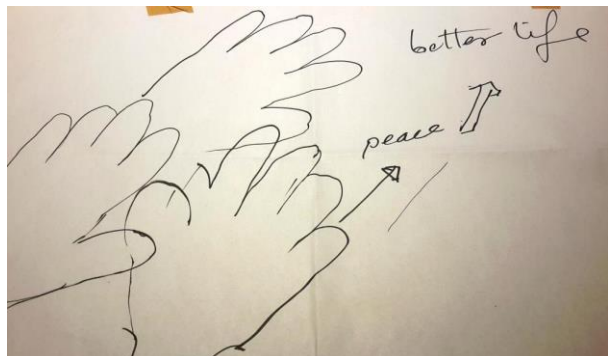


because of the wars, yet there are some people with kind hearts who always find other means of communication. WAP-Darfur is an alliance that connects its members who, in turn can reach out to the women at the grassroots, and that VOND facilitates the communication and the connection

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between the participants. If the alliance continues on the same steps and the participants treat each other with integrity and transparency then the members of WAP-Darfur will be able to bring peace and spread it around the region. Some of the portraits have common ideas about the alliance such as helping the community out of the war zone to peace and security, while some presented the future and others the development that leads to peace. The alliance is portrayed as one of the best instruments that lead to peace. There is a need for open minds in order to avoid conditions and requirements that shackle our minds, although there are various obstacles which shouldn't affect our communication with each other and with VOND.



Annette and Joke explain how VOND is a small organization which has no office and which members are volunteers. Ibtisam replies that the team of VOND is big in their minds and ideas and therefore are able to help WAP-Darfur and assist them in finding funds for their projects.

2.2 Meeting with the UNAMID

Representatives from VOND and WAP-Darfur met the UNAMID team of the civil affairs on November 16. The UNAMID team was composed of: Abdoul Sow (head of civil affairs), Muhiedin Hemiar (gender dep), Winta Aschenaki. The team of WAP Darfur of: Ibtisam Al-Douma, Soraya, Zamzam, and Mahjouba Hassan; VOND: Mekka Abdelgabar, Joke Oranje and Annette Bool

Mr Abdoul strongly stresses that UNAMID is waiting for new initiatives concerning peace. The situation seems to stagnate. Mr Muhiedin, coming from Darfur himself, makes a plea for a gender approach in which the perpetrators of rape are punished instead of the women and girls, making an end to impunity. He tells about a gender based program for militaries which he once executed and which should continuously be repeated. Mrs Winta stresses the importance of clear objectives of proposals. WAP Darfur and VOND explained their intentions, activities and results of their work. VOND pleads that WAP is developing gradually and hopes UNAMID to support this path the next years.

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Conclusions:

- ∪ UNAMID strongly supports every application of the women organisations including peace proposals
- ∪ Applications for development should be combined with peace objectives
- ∪ Initiatives aiming at influencing the Hakamat are very welcome.
- ∪ UNAMID recognises the importance of the women organisations and WAP as a whole, especially the mediation initiatives
- ∪ Abdoul Sow will inform all regions about this meeting and about the participants of WAP Darfur
- ∪ All organisations should talk with the office of UNAMID Civil Affairs in their region in order to strengthen the relationship.
- ∪ It is important that WAP-members plan proposals for 2016 timely in order that UNAMID can approve them.
- ∪ Once a proposal comes too late, the budget for 2016 might be spent. Proposals which are in time and clearly concern peace objectives will be remunerated.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

The strengths and Weakness of WAP Darfur are discussed in small groups. The result is the following matrix:

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<i>Strength</i>	<i>Weakness</i>
The body is formed of organisations of all states of Darfur	Not registered ////
We did not know each other before	Lack of connection
Ability to organise a workshop	Lack of in house regulations of the work of the network. Lack of premises
Connection within WAP, communicating relation, hosting each other, calling each other	Board doesn't function
Women leaders experience women voluntary work, more opportunities to do the work	People do not solve problems as a group; individual solutions for group problems. Make problems known outside is not good for the Image of WAP
Proved themselves as bringing reconciliation in the communities (Nyala) manage to outreach to Darfur in tribal and mediation efforts	Lack of transparency and clarity // E.g. capacity building abroad
Ability to attend workshops through the funding of VOND, capacity building The fact that VOND came and brought some money The encouraging effect of VOND	Lacks a budget or financial support, no money from Europe
The alliance become an acceptable body in the states, workshops were attended by officials -Accepted by the community	Visibility/identity
Open doors with big organisations because of the mediation work	Some organisations leaving
Being a network, coming together	Not well organised
Strong Leaders	Not focused Reliance on volunteers
Women have a good understanding of the local situation	National outreach
Want to contribute	Step by step/ no plan (after LEAP)
Believe in doing things together	Power plays Work together
Managing projects/ mobilize communities/ relate with authorities	Weak ownership Management skills
Work together to contribute to peace	Media coverage, PR
Track records with donors Meet with donors	Distance
After visiting an IDP camp the women contributed to relieve the problems seen	
After the first mediation, mediation was continued with different groups	

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The weaknesses listed above concern learning points, opportunities to grow as an Alliance. Annette asked the participants to agree on the first steps that could realistically be taken in the first three months from now. It was agreed that the main points to improve are:

- ∪ Communication: Choosing the right person in the right place, the flexible person who has the ability to set the art of negotiation and has the patience, the capacity and responsibility.
- ∪ Registration: The cause of the delay is the determination of a date for the meeting of the General Assembly which is the last step in the registration.
- ∪ Internal structure: Statute of the Organization, its vision and the strategic planning
- ∪ Building and activating the Executive Board to conduct its activities

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- The setting of regulations to organize the work, formation of executive board, composition of a specialized financial committee and setting the internal and legal audit.
- Determination of membership's monthly contributions.

2.4 How to present your organization?

Joke stated that it is essential to present your organization in terms of its vision, history and culture. Presenting your organization starts by mentioning the date of establishing the organization, the location and the domain of its work. It is also important to mention the organization's structure in terms of who is doing what, and the activities, the allocation of tasks and the coordination. The number of the members of the executive board how many is paid staff and how many is volunteers. She presented the following model for reflection.



3 Day Three: Fundraising policies

On this day, we follow the process of fundraising as explained in section 1.3. The first step, on presenting your organisation, has already been explained the day before.

3.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the organization is what your organisation wants to contribute to a larger development, such as peace in Darfur or women's empowerment. It is about the big picture; e.g. development or peace for Darfur, which your organization can not achieve alone but can contribute to it, the desired change that your organization intends to contribute to. In project formulation, this should be a concise and clear sentence; not more than two lines. In order to explain the aim, one can add a description of the context, mentioning the problems and opportunities found in the situation.

The objectives of the organization logically follow the general aim. In some languages, there is no difference for the word "aim" and "objective". In project logics, the difference is, that the aim is something that many organisations share, while the objective is specific for your organisation: you have a track record and other characteristics that make this objective fit for you. For example, you are not able to bring peace, but you can contribute to its development by specializing in mediation, or in participation of women.

To prove that you know what you are doing, make a context analysis of the direct environment where your organization executes its work, this will be followed by your capacity and your track record. Be honest in stating these facts. Organizations can be strong or weak but they live in an environment where they position themselves in the society around. How to make progress in that environment is what has to be explained. Wherever you think you cannot change the situation, don't complain. Accept it and find something that you *can* transform; concentrate on that possibility. For example donors are reluctant to invest in Sudan; talking to them on how women build peace can change this negative perspective into a positive one.

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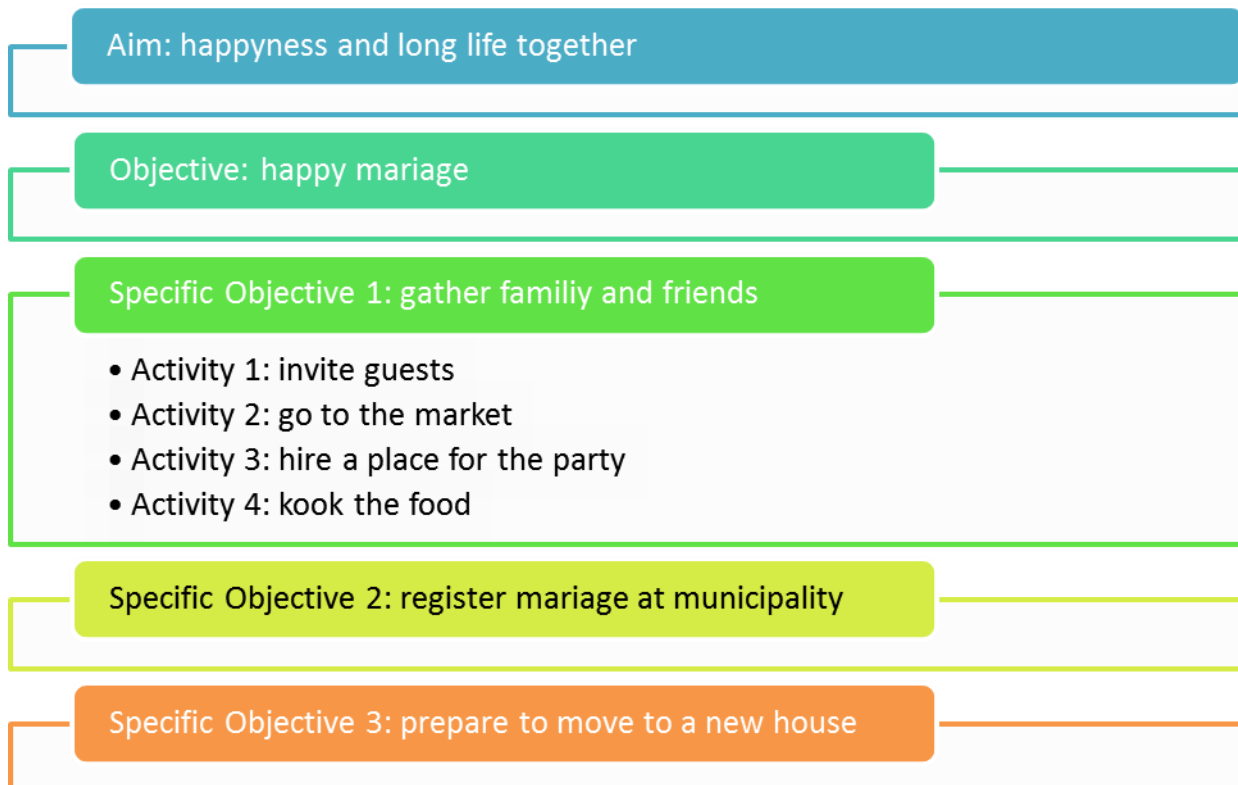
3.2 What is a S.M.A.R.T. objective?

Agreeing on a set of specific objectives helps to make a project more effective and sustainable. A model has been developed as an instrument to formulate such a set of objectives. It is called SMART: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound.

- ∪ Specific: clear about what, where, when, and how the situation will be changed;
- ∪ Measurable: able to quantify the targets and benefits;
- ∪ Achievable: able to attain the objectives (knowing the resources and capacities at the disposal of the community);
- ∪ Realistic: able to obtain the level of change reflected in the objective; and
- ∪ Time bound: stating the time period in which they will each be accomplished.

3.3 Activities that contribute to objectives

The activities are effective if their results contribute to the objectives. Donors in general are not interested in good intentions and hard work alone: they trust that their investment will have a measurable return. For that reason, not any initiative is funded. It has to be logical. In order to understand better the logic between objectives and activities, Joke elaborates on the example of a wedding.



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The participants list some of their 1325 activities: Training the Hakkamat to sing for peace; develop drama, theatre, etc. on 1325, building a health centre; maintaining a women's center + location + ownership; organize trainings and workshops; offer capacity building of the youth; train women on mediation techniques; organize an anti-drugs campaign.

Based on these examples, participants are asked to reflect on the logic of these activities: do they contribute to an objective? What is the objective? How can a stronger impact be created by connecting activities? Comments:

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- ⊆ This logic has always been difficult but now we understood it and we are going to use it in our future work.
- ⊆ I worked for 12 years but still making mistakes due to lack of training like this; so this event helps us to combat such mistakes. I want to train my accounting personnel on it; can that be facilitated through WAP-Darfur?
- ⊆ The brain storming really helps us to understand this logic, despite the fact that it is a difficult stuff.
- ⊆ A project is a program to be implemented while an activity is the actual work to be done.
- ⊆ A project is a series of activities connected towards a common goal.

3.4 The carousel exercise

A carousel is a dynamic method to organize dialogue with more than one important guest at the same time. Instead of having a row of lectures from the guests, three or four tables are prepared, one for each guest. The participants are divided into groups, and each group "visit" one table, going from one table to another after 20 minutes of intense mutual interviewing. The participants are instructed to prepare questions for the guests and to engage in trying to get as much relevant information as possible - while they present themselves as well. For that reason, the tables should never accommodate more than 7 persons.

In this learning event, a carrousel was prepared for four stakeholders of WAP Darfur: the UNAMID, the UNwomen, Care and the AECOM/USAID. Unfortunately UNWOMEN and UNAMID were unable to attend. The Carousel was done with Mrs Nawal Hassan Osman from EACOM USAID, Mrs Rasha Hassan from Care and the team of VOND. The participants moved around to ask about the work, the interest of the donors and the possibilities for partnership and for funding from these organizations. Satisfactory answers were given especially from the lady of AECOMUSAID.

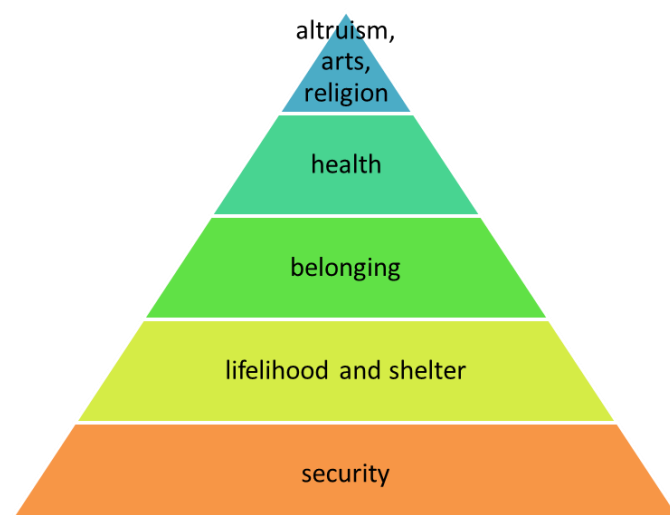
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4 Day Four: The dynamics of social change

The day starts with an exercise on transforming threats into opportunities - which is the best way to position your organisation and have impact on society.

4.1 Context: from threats to opportunities

Joke starts with an explanation of the Maslow pyramid. This pyramid was based on research on how psychological needs are structured. His message is that social change doesn't depend only on ideals but also on what masses of individuals really need.



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- ∪ The first need in life is security; if people are afraid they cannot function properly, even animals don't function with fear. Fear is very strong emotion. Lack of security leads to lack of stability and this in turn can lead to escalation of violence.
- ∪ The second need is the livelihood; in terms of food and drink, shelter, health, etc. Lack of livelihood which can be caused by various things such as desertification can lead to migration. Sudanese migrate to Khartoum from other cities and from neighbouring countries like Chad. Migration leads to fear from changes of the social cohesion and that might lead to social conflict and also to racism and segregation; migrants may live in close compounds and become frustrated.
- ∪ The third is belonging, people need to belong to others; family, community, etc. they need to talk to each other. For example; in Darfur many conflicts start small, and then people look for support from allies and then it escalates. The lack of belonging leads to tribalism which may lead to exclusion of others or religious fanaticism. On the other hand, when people get together this minimizes conflict in terms of belonging because they interact and not live in isolation. In Sudan we see less religious fanaticism but more ideological/religious stagnation. When people are secure they start living together in harmony and help each other; stability is good but stagnation is dangerous, because lack of change created structural violence denying people their rights.
- ∪ The fourth is health; the body has a dynamic to care for itself yet health institutions are needed to care for them especially the children and the elderlies. Sexual frustration can lead to violence. Lack of fulfilling health needs, including a healthy sexual life, leads to frustration and/or gender based violence.
- ∪ The fifth need is altruism; people want something more than just caring for themselves. They want to live in a beautiful society. Caring for others gives satisfaction. People need to have their needs be fulfilled in order to care for others but there are exceptions of people who just sacrifice themselves. At the end, people need freedom, especially the youth who can still make choices in life and take their personal responsibility.

The participants are asked to analyse the threats in Darfur according to the pyramid, and to try to change these threats into opportunities for their work. The result of this exercise was the following:

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ARMED CLASHES AND INSECURITY:

One of the factors that trigger friction between the tribes in Darfur is water. Since the UNAMID interest is in making peace and there is a vicious circle of violence, then the UNAMID can cooperate with the women of WAP-Darfur to use their experiences on making peace, if the two entities cooperate they will make transformation. Escalation of violence can prevent the women from reaching the areas but in turn allowing them to do their work, makes that the women can use the willingness of the community to contribute to peace.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Environmental degradation can be turned into opportunity through awareness of the community regarding the environment. Other health threats can be turned into opportunity through prevention of epidemic by community vaccination. Make use of the organizations that work on the field of health, or take precarious measures to tackle climate change.

BELONGING

Threats of belonging, such as the displacement can be turned to opportunity through work for settlement of peace or meeting with native administrators, while the migration threat can be transformed into opportunity by provision of education and job opportunities. Another example: the documentation of WAP-Darfur's experiences can be disseminated to the world so that others can benefit from them and feel that they belong together. Lack of belonging can be transformed through adherence to respectful religious teachings, bring women organizations together, fight tribalism through actions of women.

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4.2 An Alter Ego exercise with WAP Darfur

In the afternoon of that day Annette guided an Alter Ego exercise. The chairs and tables were organized in the form of an inner circle and an external circle. The inner circle was occupied by the board members of WAP Darfur. Behind each board member another person was appointed to act like her protector, and observe what she could have done better. There were also some general observers in the external circle. The exercise was done in two rounds. The board members were asked to have a meeting on the point of concern expressed on the first day and on the first steps agreed on the second day. The others were asked to observe and to comment, after each round.

In the first round it became clear that the board members didn't have a clear vision on their responsibility to analyse what should be done and to take decisions. In the second round they took it more seriously. It became also clear how difficult the position of the board is, and that they need the support of all the members. It was decided to have a "real" board meeting soon after the learning event, and to take measures related to registration, and internal rules and approaching new members.

5 Day Five: Reporting

5.1 Stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries

The last day of the learning event started with an explanation on the difference between stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries.

- ∪ Stakeholders are groups in the society who can support or resist the project; e.g. parliamentarians, politicians, security officers, native administrators, women organizations, HAC, UNAMID, peace centres, etc., In order to figure out what stakeholder is; it is an organized body such as CSO, social welfare, mosques, etc.
- ∪ A partner is an organization that shares work with your organization; e.g., VOND has a partner called ICCO. You cannot work for peace without partners, the relationship with partners is similar to the marriage relationship; you have to make the best of it. You should have in mind that the financing partner depends on you as much as you depend on them.
- ∪ It is difficult to get specific information on the beneficiaries of each member organisations. The organisations need to make choices, and maybe VOND should do field visits to get a clear picture.

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It was decided to make a report per organisation on concrete figures that have to be included in a project proposal and in the report.

5.2 Organisational Assessment

The following aspects were noted down by the participants:

- ∪ The catchment area - in km²
- ∪ Population in that area - number
- ∪ Demography: nomads, villagers, IDP's
- ∪ Beneficiaries per activity
- ∪ Planned outputs in 2014 / 2015 in figures
- ∪ Achieved in 2014/2015 in figures
- ∪ Projects realized in 2015: financed by...
- ∪ Expected outcomes
- ∪ Objectives of the organisation
- ∪ New projects written - number
- ∪ Projects for 2016 applied and pending
- ∪ Projects for 2016 approved
- ∪ Yearly income of the organisation
- ∪ Yearly recurrent costs

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- υ Number of paid staff
- υ Number of volunteers
- υ Assets like buildings

The results of this analyses were written down on a large wall paper and later on transferred to an excel spread sheet. An analysis was made of which organisations are in urgent need of a field visit to discuss the organisational strategy and improve their sustainability.

6 Evaluation

6.1 Participant's evaluation

WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED FROM THIS EVENT?

1. I learned a lot from these projects; I got the idea on how to think about a project besides the ways to formulate, coordinate, analyse and applied for a project to find appropriate fund and how to implement the projects. I also learned how to report on the projects and how to monitor and evaluate the projects.
2. I learned working in groups
3. I learned writing projects and proposals
4. I learned precision in writing projects and in writing reports
5. Writing projects proposals and reporting, meeting the wonderful Annette and communication with the members of WAP-Darfur
6. I learned all the information you gave especially building our capacities in writing proposals and reports.
7. I learned how to write projects and proposals
8. Improving our skills in writing projects and writing reports
9. I learned from this event; writing project proposals and reports and working in partnership and identification of donors.
10. I learned the value that if you encounter a problem then it can be solved through the technique of open space hearing.
11. I learned how to follow steps in writing projects following the format, I learned the content of each step, and learned writing financial reports and explaining them through tables plus the addition and expanding of the information.
12. I learned writing projects proposals and reports

WHAT IS ADDED TO YOUR INFORMATION BY THIS SESSION?

1. The project proposals, the reporting and how to develop your organization.
2. The matrices work was an added value for my information
3. It added the techniques of abridgement and specification of targets
4. It added to my information, new skills to convince the donors
5. It added a lot of information especially on reporting
6. A lot of information
7. Some of the information in project writing is very useful for me.
8. I learned how to use the points of strength and weakness.
9. It adds to me writing proposals and report in a clear and orderly way
10. I learned to identify the strengths and weaknesses, and the threats and available opportunities.

Women's' Leadership for Peace Building (LEAP) Project Darfur, Sudan



11. There is new information that emerged to me during this workshop
12. There are some steps which I didn't know before on writing the proposals and reports

6.2 The evaluation of the trainers